## FOR PRESIDENT. HENRY CLAY.

The Daily Tribune.—City subscribers who would prefer paying for six months or a year, rather than be called upon for pay by the carrier from week to week, may hand in their names and receive receipts at the publishing office. Subscribers who do not receive t eir papers regularly at an early hour, are requested to give early notice at the desk of the publishing office.

Subscribers to this paper residing in the Fifth Ward are notified that we have place 1 a new carrier on that route, and that the paper for the future will be served between the hours of 5 and 7 in the morning.

A DEFENCE OF THE WHIGS, by a Member of the Twenty-seventh Congress,' is published this morning, and may be had at this office. Price 25 cents; \$16 per hundred. There has been no so methodical and vigorous history of the Extra Session and elucidation of the causes, nature and inducements of Tyler's defection. The whole work is exceedingly valuable, and embodies many important facts not hitherto generally known.-We shall be most happy to receive orders for it from Agents and others.

Factories and Labor. We noticed recently a controversy among the doctors and newspapers of Lowell on the subject of the healthfulness of Factory Labor as compared with other Labor-a controversy which assumed (very wrongly) somewhat the aspect of a party one. Those friendly to the Manufactories insisted that the Workers of .. v :!! are ? healthful than they were before they came theremore healthful than the corresponding classes in the adjacent Agricultural districts. The other side represented Factory life as extremely prejudicial to health, to strength, and to the maturing of the human (especially Female) constitution .-Looking closely and calmly at the statements and counter-statements, it was not difficult to perceive that each side was partly right and partly wrong; that, while it is obvious that no monotonous, in-door labor can be quite so healthful as more active, varied, out-door employments, there is much in the regularity, seasonable hours, absence of exposure, &c. of the Factory which is favorable to health, and that no constitution (save a very peculiar one) need suffer from working reasonable hours in a properly constructed and ventilated factory.

But, on the other hand, it is obvious without argument that labor in over-crowded, unventilated, damp or overheated factories may be prejudicial to health. Working excessive or unseasona ble hours cannot fail to be injurious. And again, crowding the Factory Workers compactly into boarding-houses, ten or dozen to a room, must have a most pernicious effect. We do not know that the employed are ever required to board in the boarding-house or houses often attached to a Factory-we believe they are not, and we know that entire liberty is allowed in those instances with which we are acquainted-but still, as the tendency is to cheap boarding, and at the most convenient place, we may fairly consider this tendency to crowding as one of those to be regarded ploying all to advantage. and resisted.

Excessive hours is a prevalent, we believe the human being should have some time in each day for exercise, relaxation and intellectual improvement. The fact that many will only pervert this leisure to their own injury is no reason why others should be deprived of it. Ten hours at rugged and exhausting, twelve at light and unfatiguing labor, are enough in any occupation where employment is constant. The out-door worker, who is liable to frequent interruption from storm or frost, must of course improve to the utmost the favorable season. But in no factory should the hours of labor exceed twelve per day, and if children are employed they should be restricted to eight or ten. The violation of this rule is injurious to the workers, and ultimately to the employers, from the prejudice and hostility it excites. We do hope to see this year a general convention of those interested in Factory Labor to fix and declare the proper hours of labor, which all shall respect and abide by. One employer says, 'I can-'not diminish the hours of work in my factory 'unless others do likewise; the difference would 'enable them to undersell and bankrupt me.' So the matter goes unregulated and often wrong. It

But we were intending to speak of Labor generally. The last Edinburgh Review will surprise many of its readers by its article on this subject, in which it deliberately asserts and establishes that the Laborers in the Cotton and Woolen Factories of Great Britain, in spite of all the clamor on the subject, are less oppressed, overworked and abused than almost if not quite any other Hired Laborers in the United Kingdoms! This is contrary to an almost universal impression, yet we presume it is true, and true not alone of Great Britain. The hours, of Juvenile Labor especially, in such Factories are there regulated by law, and a great many enactments exist against the abuse of power by employers and overseers; and, imperfect and ill-adapted as any Legislation on such subjects will naturally be, it cannot be

wholly ineffective. quarters with regard to the condition and treat, we regard it with deep interest apart from its ment of Factory operatives, what means are taken to meliorate the condition of Labor in general? Alas! what? The Review states that the very high born ladies whose sympathies are wounded by the tyranny exercised in the Factories, themselves make no scruple to require the labor of milliners through whole days and nights, from morning to dreary daylight again, when they fancy that they must have new dresses to appear in at some ball or party-to say nothing of the never-ending drudgery of domestic servitude. So in other departments of human effort. The would-be philanthropist deplores the wrong of the black slave, and is indignant at the exactions of his master, but overlooks the virtual slavery of the white thousands around him, through the degradation, inadequacy and meagre reward of Labor. It is cheap philanthropy to be zealous for the emancipation and elevation of the distant. whether vassals or ill-paid, untaught, nominally free laborers; but ask the sympathizer to do something to meliorate the condition of the oppressed millions all around him-to devise or urge forward measures for their general and permanent elevation to independence, intelligence and comfort-and if it require any sacrifice or peril of popularity or pecuniary means, you will find your philanthropist clawing off most zealously .-He is afraid it is infidel, agrarian, or some way objectionable. It is a great deal easier to denounce abuses which every body around him sees and admits, and in which his neighbors are not interested, than to attack those by which his

brethren here gain and the 'respectable' maintain

their respectability. So wags the world.

There never was, perhaps, a more remarkable instance of general hypocrisy than is evinced in the popular sensitiveness to the abuses of Factory Labor and utter indifference to the abuse of other Labor, all around us. We speak of this not at all to palliate or apologize for abuses in Factories. Let these be corrected: we will do our full part toward it. But listen to the oracle declaiming in the bar-room or the caucus on Factory oppression, then follow him home to see the doghole in which sleeps and lives the servant who prepares his food, and mark the terms in which she is addressed, the light in which she is regarded. See if he regards the waiter at a public hotel, the driver of a coach, as a man or something less than a man. See if he is as careful not to trench on Humanity in the various callings which minister to his own convenience and comfort. See if he insists that the poor widow who makes up his linen shall be paid a price to enable her to live in comfort. If he does, you have fallen in with a remarkably favorable specimen of his kind.

But to return to Factory Labor: A manufacturer reduces the wages of his workmen, and the whole land rings with it. Perhaps he has been paying more than his rivals in business and finds that he cannot stand it: perhaps he has introduced improved processes or machinery, which reduce the work fully in proportion to the reduction of wages; perhaps the Currency has contracted and every thing has fallen in money price, or his business has fallen off-but no matter for all or any of this. The land rings with denunciation of his extortion and rapacity. Is a child chastised or oppressed in a factory-or any act of injustice done there-how fierce the burst of indignation! Does a factory make a large dividend-it is trumpeted over the land; but the years when no dividend is made pass without remark, and the establishments which lose money and often fail are never talked of. If a large dividend is made, it is proclaimed that wages should be raised; but the dividend falls off, and who says the wages should be lowered? Yet a farmer or shop mechanic hires as low as possible and cuts down next year, with or without reason, and nobody but the sufferer says one word! He may abuse a hired man or boy; but who ever dreams that this is an argument against Farming or Mechanics?

Yet again: The popular fury is often blind as a bat. A clothing dealer hires shirts made at a shilling each, and the press abuses him as a Shylock, a grinder of the faces of the Poor. It never thinks of asking how much better off the shirt. makers would have been if he had declined employing them-never seems to consider itself called on to devise the ways and means of cmploying the Poor more advantageously or subsisting them more comfortably-it is enough for them to assail with opprobrious epithets any one who does it .- And yet we are sure all possible abuse and denunciation of those who employ Labor too cheap will never be worth a straw; the only effective remedy is to devise means of em-

Legislation to correct such abuses can seldom do much good and will often do great harm .most glaring, evil in our Manufactories. Every The Edinburgh Review states that many children, driven from the factories by the law which forbids their employment therein over eight hours per day, have been sent by their parents into the mines, where they could earn more money, and where they are kept at hard work, amidst every discomfort and corrupting influence, thirteen or fourteen hours a day!

> -But we must stop. This whole subject of the degradation and inadequate reward for Labor forces itself upon the consideration of our age, and will be discussed. It is not to be put aside by noisy denunciation of two or three classes; the disease is universal, and the plaster must be as large as the wound. Making laws respecting wages or hours will not do the business-laws and law-makers are of precious little account in the premises. To stigmatize those who listen to the voice of groaning Millions and seek the means of redressing their grievances as visionary, infidel, or deluded, and bid them keep quiet till after this or that Election, will only silence those who have nothing to say, and no heart to say any thing if they had. When shall the wise and good be united in considering what measures of Reform are requisite, not to raise the price of shirtmaking, diminish the excess and irregularity of hours of labor exacted of millners, or promote the well-being of factory girls, but to elevate the condition and increase the reward of Labor universally? To what topic more important shall this be postponed? While the labor of any ox is worth his living, is it too much to believe that the labor of any vigorous and willing human being may be made so? Let us think of it before de-

ciding in the negative. Mr. VAN BUREN, the Richmond Enquirer says 'by authority,' will not decline being a candidate for next President. Glad to hear it.

Miss Curris, one of the Editors of the Lowell Offering,' is now in our City, and proposes to call on some of our citizens for subscriptions to that work. As the first periodical ever But, while so much sensibility is evinced in all established and filled entirely by Factory Girls, contents, which are usually excellent, intellectually and morally. We hope it will be extensively taken and read.

> The Tompkins Democrat is a new and spirited weekly just started at Ithaca, N. Y., by J. Hunt, Jr. It is devoted to the advocacy of RICHARD M. JOHNSON for next President.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.-Nothing was done in either branch of the Legislature on the 13th. The Senate and House met, but immediately adjourned, after adopting resolutions relative to the death of Judge Cowen.

PRIME SHEEP .- There was a fine display of market sheep in the Park yesterday. They were raised in Dutchess county, and belong to Mr. Jewell, butcher, Bowery.

IF Mr. CLAY arrived at Natchez, Mississippi, on the 29th ultimo, from New Orleans. The

Mr. Clay will remain in our city and vicinity only day or two, the cause of his visit being private business entirely, during which time he will receive many hearty grasps of the hand from numbers whose warmth of friendship it would be difficult to

Music.-Beauties of the celebrated opera " LA piece of music deserves a great deal of credit for his taste and skill, and he has succeeded in arranging for the piano the finest portions of this celebrated opera. Millet's Music Saloon, 329

[Newark Daily Adv.]

[Stocks—About \$30,000 in State Securities and Loans were taken to-day at the Stock Exchange. State 5s fell off \$\hat{t}\$, closing at 661, with sales after the board at 664. Genard also declined \$\hat{t}\$. Tennessee Bonds improved \$\hat{t}\$.

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[At the Second Board the sales were \$-50 shares Girard Bank at 7t; \$2712 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Sixes at 43t; \$700 do at 43t; \$240 Lehigh Sixes, 1815, at 33t; 20 schares Kensington Bank at 51t; \$300 State Fives 1870, at 66t.

W. H. Moore, of Rochester, N. Y. writes us that his name was printed in our paper in connection with the arrest of Rust and Banks. Of course, Gilbert H. Moore was the man By This Morning's Mail.

Maryland! Hall! Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY, the best sort of a straight-out Clay Whig, and who fought the battle against a skulking opponent distinctly on the ground of Protection to Home Industry, was on Monday elected to Congress from the IVth District of Maryland, (consisting of the first XI. Wards of Baltimore,) by 585 majority. The vote was as follows:

FOURTH DIST .- KENNEDY (W.) LEGRAND (L.) Governor. Legislature. Mayor. Congress.
1841. Oct. 1843. Oct. 1843. 1844.
d. Whig, Loco. Whig, Loco. Ken. Lec
I. 403 410. 404 455. 515 495. 456 458 II.341 449...330 452...404 490...402 452 III.380 574...439 519...567 585...558 569 IV.606 453...573 417...640 431...633 431 V.472 585...492 491...587 534...527 VI.190 531...204 465...269 499...247 VII.346 598...366 410...411 458...410 444 VIII.954 505...957 439...988 479 485...968 IX.331 679...347 556...429 639...429 X.488 551...526 331...557 388...547 374 XI.689 515...699 439...725 492...707 475

5200 5563..5337 4974..6092 5496..5884 5299 Majority. 363; 363; 597: THIRD DIST .- WETHERED (W.) BRADY (L. XII.374 592...351 501...442 578...413 419 XIII.499 638...517 463...638 570...588 425 XIV.313 646...352 546...428 654...393 467

1136 1876..1220 1510..1508 1802..1394 1311 290 .

Baltimore City thus gives a Whig majority of 668, against 1,053 Loco-Foco in '41, over 1,000 Loco in '42, 73 Whig last fall, and 303 Whig in the last Mayor's Election, when the Whig candidate had a strong personal support. Even in the midst of the whirlwind of 1840, Baltimore gave a majority (30) for Van Buren. Now 668 Whig! It is almost incredible.

Partial returns from Baltimore County put Wethered 160 ahead so far, with a Whig gain in half the District of 1460 from last October. 400 more to gain. Result doubtful, but the slip of the American Whig claims Wethered's On the branch of the proposition with reference

We have advices assuring the election of John M. S. Causin, Whig, from the 1st District by a large majority, and of Thomas A. Spence, Whig, from the VIth District. The latter had no oppo-

Vth District .- All our advices before the Election assured us that a local difficulty about the selection of a candidate would lose us this District, though decidedly Whig. We suppose it is lost accordingly. Returns from a good part of Cecil Co. give Constable (Loco) 133 majority, elections might be contested. Was not this an Harford Co.

IId District .- (Washington, Frederick and Allegany Counties.) We have no return. It is close, but we hope the Whig (Francis Brengle)

The Great Appointments at Washington. Private Correspondence of the Editor.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 14. I am delighted to be able to state to you and to his numerous friends in New-York, that I saw Mr. Phœnix out walking on Pennsylvania Avenue to-day, his first essay since his very severe sickness. He is in good spirits and much improved, but still very weak.

The Princeton, which lies now off our Arsenal, and to cut her way through the ice.

I learn from good authority that the President sent the names of Gov. GILMER for Secretary of one by one to dinner. the Navy, and Judge WILKINS for Secretary of War, to the Senate to-day. The latest on dit is bers still to be voted on, the House adjourned at

Mr. WHEATON, (recalled from Berlin,) Judge of Mr. UPSHUR, (now Secretary of State,) Minister

Mr. VAN NESS, or SHANNON, of Ohio, Minister to

Gov. GILMER, of Va., Secretary of State.

Mr. SAUNDERS, of N. C., Secretary of the Navy. Mr. WILKINS, of Pa., Secretary of War. Mr. SPENCER, or Mr. TAZEWELL, Minister to

Mr. UPSHUR could and would go to France, but he says he is too poor, and therefore wishes Vienna or Berlin; he wishes to stay here till he has settled the Oregon Question, but the President is talking of calling on old "Black Dan," to take that matter in hand and fix it. The chance for the Judgeship varies every hour. WALWORTH'S star is in the ascendant this afternoon, though

KETCHUM has some strong letters and Webster to Junius, Jr. TEXAS .- The N. Orleans Bee gives Texian news to the 3d inst. The President has vetoed the bill requiring the removal of the President and Heads of Department to Austin, and also the bill removing the Supreme Court to Galveston.

The Tariff, since it passed the House of Representatives has undergone various modifications in the Senate, the principal of which is "a sweeping ad valorem duty of 15 per cent." The Tariff will probably remain unchanged.

OUR COMMISSIONERS .- Mr. Ralph, from Corpus Christi, passed through New Orleans on Monday, on his way to Washington, with despatches from our Commissioners. The contents of these des patches are not known; the messenger, however, mentioned that the Commissioners, having been unable to conclude any definite arrangement with the Mexican Commissioners, had proceeded to the city of Mexico. Their reception had been favorable, and they entertained the most sanguine hopes that they should, in a personal interview with Santa Ana, be enabled to obtain more favorable terms than the Commissioners deputed by him would feel authorized to grant. Small parties of Mexican troops are still stationed at several points East of the Ric Grande. They have instructions not to interfere with the Texans, but to intercept all parties of Mexicans who attempt to trade with the merchants at Corpus Christi, or any other Texan town.

A bill granting a pension to disabled seamen who have received their wounds in the Texas Navy was passed by the House, and will probably pass the Senate. The allowance is half pay.

The Houston Telegraph expresses fears that Capt. Sanchey, sent out two or three months since to treat with the Indian tribes, has been murdered by them, or drowned in crossing some stream, as he has been gone much longer than he expected to be, and nothing has been heard from him

HAVANA, Feb. 1 .- There is no news of importance. The new crop of sugar is coming on fast, and prices are sustained low. Coffee is scarce and without demand, but prices are held at our quotations. Measles and small pox continue to prevail.

Mr. CLAY returned to this city yesterday in excellent health. His trip up the river has been

AFFLICTING DEATH OF A YOUNG PHYSICIAN .-We are pained to hear that Dr. THEO. JOHNES, of Morristown, (son of Dr. John B. Johnes,) while engaged in a post mortem examination on Thursday last pricked his finger, and a portion of the blood of the corpse was sprinkled upon it. Awars of his danger, Dr. J. used precautions to prevent the spread of the poison, but without effect; for the next day the swelling extended from the finger through the arm: delirium set in, and he expired vesterday morning, at the early age of 25 years. [Newark Daily Adv.

Appointments by the Governor, By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. RENSSELARR.—Wm. J. Lamb, Notary, vice George W. Reed, term expires April 24, 1844. CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

BY THE REPORTER OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 14. The proceedings in either House to-day have been marked with importance and interest; in the Senate, the bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine having finally passed, and needing now but the President's signature to become a law; and in the House, the question of privilege terminated, and the validity of claims to seats of the members elected by general ticket declared, although in direct defiance of the solemn law of Congress passed in compliance with the forms, and authorized not only by the spirit but by the very letter of the Constitution. How sad to be obliged to admit the requirements of that instrument practically of so little binding force when brought in conflict with the passions or supposed interests of

party! What an example thus set upon this high platform before the nation and by the law-makers themselves, of contempt and nullification of the law of the land! In the House, Mr. Douglass of Ill. (the au-

thor of the majority report) occupied his hour in defence of its doctrines, and in reply to various counter arguments, descending into at least unbecoming personalities toward Mr. Barnard and other gentlemen. Mr. Weller (successful among about fifty

competitors for the floor, as was determined in Caucus he should be,) moved the previous question; which was seconded, and the main question ordered; Yeas 128, Nays 64.

The majority now, however, in the plenis tude of their power declined boldly to meet the question and declare the district law " not a law" and not "valid" or "binding upon the States:" but set aside the reported resolution (declaring this) and adopted by Yeas 127, Nays 57 the substitute of Mr. DROMGOOLE coolly and summarily disposing of the matter by a mere affirmation that the members from N. H., Mo., Mi., and Ga., (elected by general ticket) and that those from the 22 remaining States have been duly elected and are entitled to their seats." Great confusion and excitement prevailed .-

to the members from the 22 States, Mr. SCHENCK asked to be excused from voting as being irregular, and utterly unprecedented if not directly against the rule to affirm by resolution the rights to seats of members where there was no question concerning them. Mr. Adams made a like request on the ground that he did not know the fact that all the members were "duly elected." Nor did the committee; for they had not examined the credentials of all; they had returned his unopened. Moreover there had several members taken their seats since the report of the Committee; and others were to take their seats, whose balanced by 235 for Preston (Whig) in a part of unprecedented prejudgment of the case, which had been so loudly decried in case of the protest ?-Mr. J. CAMPBELL objected to voting upon the same ground. None of these requests (not being pressed) were granted. Mr. Vinton showed from the rule an express prohibition of the right to vote of the members from these States, immediately interested as they were; and refused to vote. This branch of the proposition was carried (the Whigs mostly declining to vote ;) Yeas 128-Navs 2.

The question then came up on the case of the general ticket members, (they being prohibited by the Speaker's decision from voting in their own cases,) who were voted on individually and all of whom from N. H. and a portion from Ga. some seven or eight, (by as many sets of Yeas and Nays, consuming about two hours,) were declared 'duly elected,' &c. the votes standing, Yeas 128, Nays 68; 120 to 66; 117 to 63, & gradually decreasing as the members dropped off

Leaving about half of the General Ticket mem-

IN SENATE, Mr. HUNTINGTON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill requiring Collectors to give bonds immediately on entering upon the duties of their office.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill regulating fees in the U.S. Courts. Ofter some other unimportant business, the

bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine was again

Mr. PORTER and Mr. WOODBRIDGE declared themselves opposed to the bill and their intention to disregard the instructions of their Legislature (Mich.) in favor of it, the latter, especially, examining the doctrine of instructions and clearly and forcibly exposing its unsoundness, its incompatibility with that independence and freedom of action contemplated by the Constitution, &c. With the amendment, they would have supported the bill.

Mr. HUGER favored the bill, although friendly to Judge Hall, whom he had known personally, and of whom he spoke in high terms, he did not think Gen. Jackson had acted improperly, or that the Judge was justifiable in inflicting the fine.

The bill (simply refunding the fine with interest) was passed: Yeas 30, Nays 16, as follows: est) was passed: Yeas 30, Nays 10, as follows:
Yeas-Messis Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow.
Benton, Breese, Buchanan Colquit, Fairfield, Foster, Francis,
Fulton, Hannigan, Haywood, Henderson, Huger, Jarnagin,
King, McDuffie, Mangum, Rives, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon,
Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury and Wright-30.
NAYS-Messis, Archer, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate,
Clayton, Dayton, Evans, Huntington, Merrick, Miller,
Pearce, Phelps, Potter, Simmons and Woodbridge-16.
The bill to settle the claim to the Pea-Patch

Island after some farther conversational discussion, and the adoption of an amendment was laid

The bill appropriating for the improvement of navigation of Red River was ordered to a third The Senate adjourned at an early hour.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The New-York Tribune

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15-P. M. from Harrisburg. Mr. Cooper's resolutions for the relief of the State, have been postponed for the pre

sent. A number of the Loco-Focos, particularly Gen. Roumfort, from Philadelphia county, are vio lent in their opposition to any thing that would seem to have the slightest tendency to do justice to More of it.-I am informed that although the Agent of the American Letter Mail Company of this City, was rudely prevented from proceeding to Bal-

timore yesterday with his letters by Mr. Ashmead, of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, another person went on with the package, and thus the letters reached their destination in advance of the mail An action for assault and battery will be com-menced against Mr. Ashmead; and Mr. Wickliffe, of the Post Office Department, again invited to test the legality of the laws under which he exhibits so nuch illiberal feeling and gross injustice to the

The delay attending the delivery of letters and papers at the Philadelphia Post Office is unfavorale, and if Mr. Wickliffe would turn his attention there, the people of this city, who suffer materially, would give him particular credit.

A VISIT TO YOUR CITY .- The Humane Hose Company of this city visit New York on Wednesday next, by invitation of Company No. 31. The Independent Brass Band will be in attendance .-The Humane is among the most respectable of our fire department, and will no doubt be warmly re-

The weather is cold and disagreeable to day, with very indication of a storm. Our river is filled from shore to shore with large masses of floating ice, the steam ferry boats encountering much difficulty in orcing their way through. The City Ice Boat brought up to-day several vessels in tow.

TP SHAKSPEARE'S Complete Works, Nos. IX, X, have just been issued by Burgess, Stringer & Co. The Illustrations are spirited.

CITY AFFAIRS. THURSDAY.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A communication was received from the Board of Education asking for \$13,071 for Schools for the Sixteenth Ward. Laid on the table, to await the report of the Counsel f the Board, which has been ordered, on the same application,

s to the constitutionality of the law

An amendment to the School Law was also calld-but as the subject was considered as more appropriately belonging to the Common Council, the motion to take up was

A communication was received from ex-Sheriff Hart, stating that his bill, pursuant to the rule designated by he Board of Supervisors, amounts to \$3090, and it has been resented to the Comptroller, who objects to certain portions of it. Referred to the Comptroller to report.

The Board adjourned.

BOARD OF ASST. ALDERMEN. . SPECIAL MEETING. The President. C. P. Brown, Esq. in the Chair. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

A few petitions were referred. Reports-Of the Committee on Applications for

Reports—Of the Committee on Applications for Office, in favor of appointing Charles S O-kley as City Weigher; Jeduthan Snow as Inspector of Wood in the Fourteenth District; James B Vanderpoel as Inspector and Weigher of Hay. Severally adopted.

Also, concurring with the Board of Aldermen of DD Crane and others as City Weighers.

DOCUMENT No. 46 .- The sections of this Ordinance referred were called up, but without any decisive action again laid on the table. This is the Ordinance relative to disposing of the mused City Property, for the purpose of the Resymption of the City Debt, and passed by the other Board. Resolution-Respecting the abolition of all refreshments furnished to the Members of the Common Council. Lost.

Document No. 19 was then called up. It is an Ordinance for the ESTABLISHMENT AND REGULA-TION OF THE POLICE of the City of New York. The Board went into Committee of the Whole on the Ordinance. Article I abolishes the Watch Department as at present organized, together with the offices of Day and Sunday Officers, Inspectors and Assistants of Hacks, Carts, Pawnbrokers and Junk Shops-and in lieu thereof there shall be established a Day and Night Patrol. The City is to be divided into two Police Districts (or Offices) and six Patrol Districts. Each company of the latter to be under the control of two Captains nd four Assistants, and the whole subject to the orders of the Mayor, Aldermen and Special Justices. The Ordinance goes nto detail in the manner of the duties of the respective officers named, their appointment, form of office, &c. Almost every section was debated at length—but before the Ordinance was near finished,

The Board adjourned.

THE MAGAZINE FOR THE MILLION" is the title of a new sixpenny weekly just issued by Burgess, Stringer & Co. It is cheap but trashy. The Editor takes strong ground against International Copyright-which tells badly for his morals and worse for his wits. He who is in favor of stealing the productions of other men's brains can have little brains of his own.

BERMUDA .- The small pox has appeared in Hamilton, causing some alarm, and the Governor had issued a proclamation commending general vaccination at the public expense. The Colonial papers contain the following items: DEMERARA .- Papers to the 19th of December.

The most prominent public event, in the domestic affairs of the Colony, is the anticipated meeting of the Combined Legislature on the 3d of January next, for the purpose of assessing the taxes for the year, and regulating other financial

BERBICE .- Papers to the 11th. The only article of domestic news is the entire destruction, by fire, of an English chapel on the East coast of Berbice, which had been just finished.

ST. VINCENT .- Papers to the 19th December. In the early part of the present month, Kingston, the capital of the island, was far from being healthy; some cases of fever occurred, but the deaths were few. In the later numbers of these papers the subject is not adverted to-hence we conclude the town had become healthy. We are requested to state that the Hutch-

inson Family will give a Concert at Niblo's Sa loon on the evening of the 26th instant. They are now in Washington City singing to crowded

FIRES .- Nash's satinet factory in West Whately, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning last. Most of the machinery and a considerable quantity of cloth of wool were also consumed. The oss is estimated at 5 or \$6000, and no insurance.

A large granary and building for farming imple nents with their entire contents, and some smaller buildings on the farm of Mr. Jacob Dean, of Marshfield, Mass., were totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. Loss about \$1000.

CUMBERLAND COAL .- According to the Baltimore American, an arrangement has been made with the owners of the Railroad leading from Baltimore to the Cumberland Coal Mines, to transport coal to that city, a distance of 188 miles, at the rate of one and one-third cents a mile for each ton. At this rate, says the Baltimore print, coal will be delivered in Baltimore at \$2 50 per ton. An additional charge of ten per cent. per ton is to be imposed when it is required to be carried through the city to the wharves for shipment. The Company has offered to transport pig and bloom iron, fire-bricks, &c. at the same price if conveyed in open cars, but if conveyed in close cars the rate is to be 2½ cents per mile.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We learn from the Belknap (N. H.) Gazette, that a small dwellinghouse, near Piper's Mills, Sanbornton, occupied by two aged females, widow Samuel Prescott and her sister Rhoda Bean, was consumed by fire on Monday night of last week, and Mrs. Prescott, aged over eighty years, perished in the

The American Museum has the best bill of attractions in the city. See advertisement.

Savages from the West.—A party of Indians, ten in number, of the Fox and Pottowattamic tribes, on their way to Washington, will give an exhibition to-night at Croton Hall, No. I Bowery. They are attended by an Interpreter, who will describe the habits and customs of these savages, and two of the Chiefs will address the audience. The war, prisoner, medicine and scalp dances will be performed. The last is described as being most wild and terrible. But one exhibition will be given. Those desirous, therefore, of seeing these Indians, must attend this euening. The admission price is only twenty-five cents.

Dollars, 35,090,000 .- The duties collected in Europe on American Tobacco alone are \$35,000,000 annually; equal to he average annual expenditure of Martin Van Buren's Adninistration; and double the annual appropriations of the 27th Whig Congress." On Louisiana Sugar the British collect 70 per cent.; on Molasses, 400 per cent; on Pork 68 per cent on Bacon 85 per cent; on Wheat 60 per cent; on Salt Beef 80 per cent; on Timber 96 per cent. Our Cotton is an exception from high duties charged by England on American staples .-She dare not charge a high rate of duty on Cotton fearing that our manufactures will supersede hers in foreign markets. Foradmitted from this country at a less rate of duty; among which may be named one of the first importance, because of prime necessity—in the four side Megic Strop of L. Chapman, made at 102 William street, New-York, the best article

M-xico, at the same price; Shakspeare with 40; illustrations, Byron in Moroeco and gold, both for sixpence, and get a splendid Magazine in the bargain, is to buy Burgess, Stringer & Co.'s new Magazine for the Million. Then you certainly

Sands's Sarsaparilla.—This medicine stands unrivaled based as it is on its own intrinsic merits, for the removal and permanent cure of those diseases to which it is peculiarly adapted. Being entirely vegetable, and composed of the choicest selection of ingredients, which act in conformity choicest selection of ingredients, which act in conformity with the laws that govern the animal economy, the system is enabled to throw off dizease, take on a healthy action, and the powers of nature resume their natural functions. Thousands can and have testified to its efficacy in removing various constitutional disorders, originating in an unbealthy and depraved state of the blood and other fluids, screfula or enlargement of the glands, rheumatism and lumbago, salt rheum, ringworm, barber's itch, eczema and other similar affections, are safely and effectually cured by its use.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO. Druggists, (Granite Buildings,) corner of Broadway and Chambers-street. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton, corner of Gold-street; and at 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-street. Price \$1 per bottie; six bottles for \$6.

Comstonk's Extract of Sarsaparilla is the best prepara-tion for purifying the blood ever invented. Pimples and all eruptions on the face or any part of the body are positively cured with this valuable article, and inakes the skin smooth and soft. Price 20 cents per bottle or \$4 per dozen, at 21 Cort-landt st. Also, Welch Toothache Drops, warranted to cure. In Philadelphia, 2 North 5th st.

EVENING EDITION

FRIDAY, 21 O'CLOCK, P. M.

MARYLAND. - Our Baltimore letter which ough to have reached us last night came to hand the morning !- It has few returns beside those to have given, but our friends in Baltimore consider the election of both WETHERED and PRESTOR safe, and confidently expect five out of six Whise in the Delegation to Congress!

Town Meetings.

ONEIDA County has elected 16 Loco-Foco to 9 Whig Supervisors, says the Observer. There is one more Town. [In 1840, twelve of the 26 towns were Whig; in '42, six.]

MONTGOMERY County has chosen four Whig Su. pervisors - in Canajoharie, Mohawk, Palatine and St. Johnsville; five Loco-Focos-in Amsterdam. Minden, Florida Glen and Root. The Argus says Charleston is reported Loco. We doubt it. In 1840, Charleston and Glen were the only Whig towns in the County.

RICHMOND County (Staten Island) appears to have elected the so-called 'American Republican' tickets in two towns; Castleton Loco by a reduced majority, and one divided.

HAYTI.-We have dates from Port au Prince to the 23d. The French Envoy had left without effecting a treaty. Two proposals had been made to the Haytien Government-one to give it 20 years to pay its debt without interest, provided the French could have the exclusive privilege of trading with the island; the other to allow the Government five years rest provided the French vessels were admitted by paying half the ordinary tonnage duties. Both proposals were refused and the Haytien Government resolved to abide by the treaty of 1838, and so paid over the in. stalment due, \$35,000. \$200,000 more had been forwarded to France, making all that was due .-\$600,000 more will be due in July. The markets for American produce are dull.

R. M. RIDDLE, Esq., P. M. of Pittsburg. has obtained a verdict of \$400 against Neville B. Craig, Esq., late Editor of the Gazette, for a libel published in that paper.

The cabinet shop of Messrs. Mitchell & Moore, Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. Loss \$1500.

New-York Legislature.

In SENATE, a bill was passed limiting and restricting the City of Troy in the borrowing of money and for other purposes. Several bills were taken up but no definite action taken upon them. In ASSEMBLY, a bill was offered to submit to the people the question of a Constitutional Convention-referred to the Select Committee. The Committee of the Whole resumed the considers. tion of the bill to incorporate the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of New York. Mr. HUBBEL moved as an amendment that "clever" be in. serted in the place of "odd." After some rather poor attempts at wit at this original amendment, Mr. ALVORD moved as an amendment that all the meetings of this Association should be public, which was adopted and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The bill to amend the act in relation to the Assistant Justices Court in the City of New York, was passed.

A bill in relation to Juries, which provides for the appointment of an officer by the Circuit Judge, Recorder, or Judges of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas, who shall discharge the duties of the Sheriff, so far as relates to the Grand and Petit Jurors, was taken up and dis-

CAT STORY .- Some three or four weeks since a favorite cat on Clinton street, upon the death of one of the family, became cross and turbulentfor which some boys were directed to throw it over the falls. Accordingly they proceeded to the railroad bridge and opened the mouth of the bag in which he had been conveyed to the place, and out jumps pussy into the river, and by the rapid current was carried over the falls; the boys returned, supposing, of course, to have made a finish of Grimalkin. But about ten days after this occurrence, pussy having outleaped Sam Patch, returned to her former place of residence, considerably emaciated, to claim further protection, which has been kindly tendered, and his catship remains very peaceable and kind.

[Rochester Democrat.

MONEY MARKET. Sales this day at the Stock Exchange.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The range of Flour continues from 481 a 491, although some is held at \$5. Butter and Chrese are without change. Considerable Produce is arriving. Two-rowed Barley 41 a 50c; four-rowed Barley 55c. Oath 29ic and firm. Rye 65 a 664c per 60 fbs., which is a slight advance—Corn 50c. Wheat 103 a 105c. Timothy Seed \$2 a 244; Clover Seed 6 50 a 725. Pork 4 50 a 375.

ver Seed 6 50 a 7 25. Pork 4 50 a 1 75. BUFFALO, February 12.—There has been some movement in Flour during the past week, and 1,000 bbls. fancy brands have changed hands at \$1 25, and 1,000 obls. good common, at \$1 121; ordinary brands are now in good demand at the latter

quoration.

MOBILE, Feb. 6.—Cotton—The market has again been dull.
Buyers find it impossible to operate at present rates, with the
orders they have in hand. The sales of the last three days are
estimated at 3300 bales, most of which have been purchased at
easier rates, resulting, however, more from fortuitous circumstances than from any positive decline in the market.

New York were Each 6.—About 2 000 hales Cotton changed

easier rates, resulting, however, more from fortuitous circumstances than from any positive decline in the market.

New Obleans, Feb. 5.—About 3.000 bales Cotton changed hands to-day. Prices are steady. Liverpool Classification—Louisiana and Mississippi—rash and interior, 7i a 7i; ordinally, 3 a 3i; middling, 3i a9: middling fair, 9i a 9i; fair, 3i; good fair, 10i a 10i; good and fine.

Baltimore, Feb. 14, 5 P. M.—Flour—Holders of Howard Street Flour have advanced the rate to \$4 62i, at which price the article is in good demand. Some holders however are unwilling to sell at less than \$4 75. Holders of City Mills ask \$1 75, and refuse to sell at less. Grain—We quote the nominal price of Wheat at 95 a 93 c's, for best red. The last salvs of Corn from store were at 42 cts. for white and 45 and 46 cents for yellow. Oars are held at 39 cts. for parcels in store. Sales Clovarseed at \$5 50 a 5 62i for fair to good quality. Prime is held higher. Provisions—There is nothing doing in barrel meats, and prices are nominally unchanged. We quote as before New Baltimore packed Mess Beef at \$8 75 a 9, No. 1 at 50 a 7 59! Prime at 5 a 5 50; Western Mess Pork at 10 53; City packed Mess at 11, and No. 1 at 9 a 9 50. There is only a moderate demand for Bacou. Some transactions have taken place in New Western essorted at 5 cents. There is but little demand for Lard. Small sales of Western No. 1 in kegs at 61 cents. We quote at 6i a 7 cents Western and city rendered No. 1 in kegs. Whisky—Holders are firm at 20e for hids and 21c for bbls.

To the Friends of Mr. Clay. LIFE AND SPEECHES OF HENRY CLAY .- The publishers of this work are now prepared to execute orders to any extent. The work is comprised in two octave volumes, coataining in the whole upwards of 1,100 pages, and is illustrated by a splendid steel Portrait of Mr. CLAY, a View of his his Birth place in Virginia, and a Fac Simile of one of his letters—One Hundred copies for Ninety-Five Cents each!

It is believed to be the cheapest work ever published in America. These Speeches form an important portion of the History of our Country for the last thirty years, and are interesting to all classes of readers, without reference to notifice.

What will it do ?—Is asked by thousands who have been delighted with Connel's Magical Pain Extractor. It cures like a charm, Chilblains, Erysipelas. Salt Rheum, Piles, Scrofula, Sore Nipples, Frosted Perts, Old Sores, prevents Mortification, reduces swellings, stops all pain instantly from Burns, Scalds, and will in any case save life in the worst Scalds or Burns, if the vitals are uninjured. The money will be returned to all who do not find its effects precisely as we represent. At 21 Cortlandt-st.; 2 North Fifth street, Philadelphia,